### SUMMARY REPORT OF INVESTIGATION<sup>1</sup>

Date/Time/Location of Incident:	July 12, 2016, at approximately 2:59 p.m., at or near
Date/Time of COPA Notification:	March 29, 2017, at 11:50 a.m.
Involved Sergeant #1:	, Star # , Employee # , Sergeant of Police, Assigned to Unit , DOA: February 28, 2000, DOB: , 1974, Male, White
Involved Officer #1:	, Star # , Employee # , Police Officer, Assigned to Unit and Detailed to Unit DOA: , 2013, DOB: , 1986, Male, Black
Involved Officer #2:	Assigned to Unit and Detailed to Unit , Police Officer, DOA: , 2011, DOB: , 1982, Male, White
Involved Individual #2:	, DOB: , 1982, Male, Black
Case Type:	Excessive Force

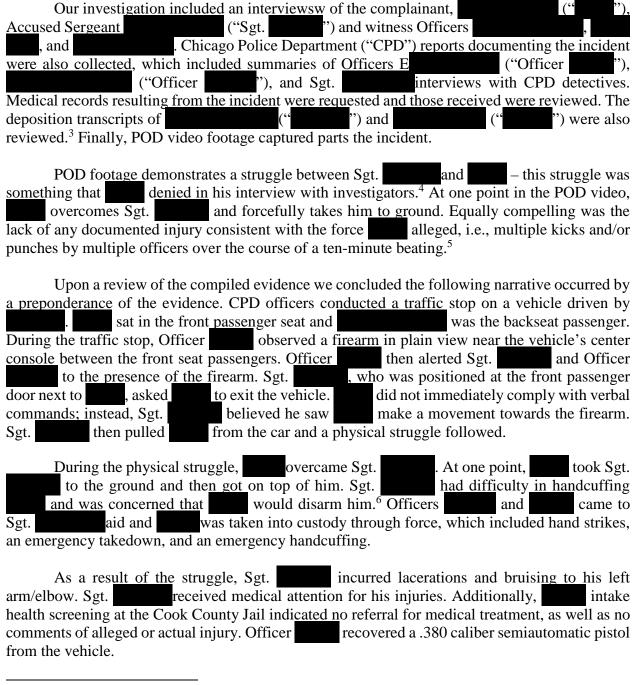
#### **ALLEGATIONS** I.

Officer/Sergeant	Allegation	Finding
Officer Officer Sgt.	It is alleged that on July 12, 2016, at approximately 2:59 p.m., near, while on duty, the named CPD members:	
	1. Used excessive force in detaining and subsequently arresting including but not limited to strikes about the body	Exonerated

investigation, which began under IPRA, was transferred to COPA on September 15, 2017, and the recommendation(s) set forth herein are the recommendation(s) of COPA.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> On September 15, 2017, the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) replaced the Independent Police Review Authority (IPRA) as the civilian oversight agency of the Chicago Police Department. Therefore, this

#### II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE<sup>2</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>COPA conducted a full and complete investigation of this matter, including the interview of all pertinent civilian and officer witnesses, and the collection and review of digital, documentary, and forensic evidence. As part of COPA's ongoing efforts to increase case closure capacity, certain cases opened under IPRA are summarized more succinctly in a Modified Summary Report of Investigation, pursuant to COPA Guideline Modified Summary Report of Investigation Template and Approvals.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> We found parts of deposition were refuted by video evidence.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Att. 48.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Att. 17.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Sgt. account of the incident was corroborated by video and eyewitness evidence.

## III. ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

CPD policy permits officers to use force against	an assailant.' An individual is considered
an assailant when they use or threaten the use of immine	nt force against himself/herself or another.
When considering our above Summary of Evidence as	true by a preponderance of the evidence,
we find that actions of not following verbal of	commands, overcoming Sgt. by
throwing him to the ground, getting on top of Sgt.	, resisting handcuffing, and ultimately
resisting arrest to be consistent with the actions of an a	ssailant. Therefore, we find the collective
force used by the involved Sgt. and Officers	and (open-hand strikes, an
emergency takedown and an emergency handcuffing) to	be permissible under CPD's use of force
policy. Furthermore, the force used did not result in any	apparent injury to , which suggests
that the force use was measured and proportional. Accor	dingly, we reached a finding of exonerated
for the allegations against Sgt. and Officers	and .
Approved:	
	Date
Deputy Chief Administrator – Chief Investigator	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Force Options, General Order G03-02-02.

# Appendix A

Assigned Investigative Staff

Squad#:	
<b>Supervising Investigator:</b>	
Deputy Chief Administrator:	